

WESTERN WONDERLAND.

Scenery in the Yellowstone National Park.

Scenery Along the Sides of Canyons and Mountains--Beauties of the Great Valley.

N. Y. Times.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING, July 3. The most mystical wonderland which Congress set apart for public enjoyment some 11 years ago, under the name of the Yellowstone National Park, is just now getting itself into the condition when tourists may safely and comfortably enjoy its many beauties of climate and scenery and witness the varied phenomena which nature has here congregated. I have been in the park a week and have not met with a single shower of rain, and yet people who have been here and hereabout for years say that the season is not an unusually early one. The meadows and the mountain-sides are clothed in luxuriant green, while everywhere the verdure is studded with millions upon millions of flowers of the brightest and most varied hues. At the same time, looking in any direction one chooses, the landscape is bounded by snow-capped peaks, some of which retain their icy crowns throughout the year. For two weeks past the sun's hot rays have been sending torrents of melted snow down the gulches and ravines and every mountain brooklet is transformed into a tumbling, foamy cascade, along which every rock and boulder and mossy bank shadows the lurking-place of some wily trout or whitefish. The Yellowstone River, as a consequence, is swollen into a magnificent stream, making the grandest possible display at the Great Falls, where it leaps off from a 350-foot precipice and in the Grand Canyon just below, where for nearly 20 miles it rushes through a chasm, walled in by cliffs varying from 1,000 to 3,000 feet in height and of gorgeous outline and color.

Already there are a few camping parties of tourists in the Park from New York and other Eastern cities, most of whom have come in by way of the Boseman trail. The first named of these routes involves a journey of nearly 80 miles, and the latter route about 65 miles, to reach the gateway of the Park at the squatter-built town of Gardiner. Parties from Boseman come into the Upper Valley of the Yellowstone by way of the Boseman trail, through the mountains, over roads that are extremely rough and difficult. From Livingston the journey lies all the way through the upper valley. Within an hour after leaving the latter place, which has grown to be a town of 2,000 inhabitants in the last three months, the road leads through the First Canon, a picturesque defile, so narrow that the old mountain road and the railway line, now building, scarcely find room to run along the river bank. In one place the railway road-bed wipes out the old road, and in another the railway has had to round a rocky promontory on a pile bridge built in the river itself. In this canon on Saturday last, while riding up the valley to the Park, I was drenched by a heavy thunder shower that was at least refreshing after the intense heat which preceded it. Half an hour later the sun was shining aslant the valley, and tipping with silver the snowy crests of Emigrant's Peak and other nameless pinnacles that form a beautifully serrated wall along the eastern bank of the river. Emigrant's Peak seemed about five miles distant when I first saw it, but, though I rode till 8 o'clock at night, and was on the way again before 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, it was nearly noon before we were abreast of it. We passed the night at "Fridley's," a quiet little hostelry and farm kept by a man who came into the valley eighteen years ago. For many years after he settled here the Indians waged war against him, but he never went out of the house to milk his cows before 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, it was nearly noon before we were abreast of it. We passed the night at "Fridley's," a quiet little hostelry and farm kept by a man who came into the valley eighteen years ago. For many years after he settled here the Indians waged war against him, but he never went out of the house to milk his cows before 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, it was nearly noon before we were abreast of it. We passed the night at "Fridley's," a quiet little hostelry and farm kept by a man who came into the valley eighteen years ago.

MARRIAGE IN CHINA.

How the Bride is Delivered to the Groom and How He Makes Her His Wife.

From the New York Sun.

On the wedding day the guests assemble in the bridegroom's house. Then a procession is formed, consisting of friends, bands of music, and sedan chairs decorated in red and gold, with bearers in red coats, and dressed in sort of a livery, sometimes wearing red caps. The procession starts from the house with a courier at the head. He bears a large piece of pork on a tray, to keep off malicious demons who may be lurking on the street corners at night and on the way. It usually consists of some rich material sprinkled with ornaments. A large mantle is then thrown over her. It completely covers her. Last of all an enormous hat, as large as an umbrella, is placed on her head; it comes down to her shoulders, completely hiding her face. Thus rigged, she takes her seat in the red gilt marriage-chair, called the "KIAH," which is concealed in the chair and is carried by her husband by four men. When the bride is seated in the chair, her mother, or some other relative locks the door, and the key is given to the best man. I suppose he turns it over to the bridegroom on reaching his house. The procession returns with more care and more style. I saw one during a ramble in a Chinese town. As the bride was borne past us we gave three cheers. I dare say that all her children will be either knock-kneed or bow-legged because of the cheers of the barbarians. Good luck to the poor bottled up one. She had the best wishes of all our party, as we followed the procession some squares, to the great astonishment of all the Chinamen on the street.

As the procession approached the bridegroom's door a band stationed there struck up a tune, and fire crackers were let off by the box until the bride was carried within the gate. The go-between then got the key from the bridegroom and opened the door of the sedan chair. As the bride alighted she was saluted by a small child at the side of the old man. The groom was dressed within his house. And she went in to seek him. She still wore the enormous hat and mantle. When she found the groom he greeted her with great gravity. They both approached the ancestral tablet and bowed their heads three times. They next took their seats at a small table bearing two goblets tied together with thread and containing wine. The go-between served the thread, but the bride failed to quench her thirst, owing to her enormous hat and mantle. The two were now man and wife. The husband took the hat and mantle from the bride, and for the first time in his life had a long look at her. After he had looked at her for some minutes he called to his friends and guests. They scrutinized her and made no bones of expressing their opinion concerning her charms, the females gave their tongues full scope and had no mercy on the poor bride. She took it all without making any disagreeable answer, for fear that the match would be considered an unlucky one. These cruel criticisms ended, she was introduced to her husband's parents, after which she saluted her own father and mother. The wedding feast was then served, the sexes eating in different apartments. The males were served by the bridegroom and his male relatives, and the females by the bride and her mother-in-law, assisted by servants. The two sexes rarely sit down to the same table.

Marriage is very common among the Chinese. You hardly ever come across a girl of 16 or 18 who is not tied down to some man. If a woman commits adul-

tery after marriage she is decapitated under the law. The man, however, is allowed to keep as many concubines as he can support, the children being legitimate, but coming after children of the wife. If the concubines live under the same roof, they are more servants of the wife. Some rich married men keep concubines in separate apartments. Such positions are very eagerly sought by damsels of very fair parentage.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

Work of the Utah Commission and How It Has Been Treated.

Salt Lake Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

So much has been given to the country relative to the Mormon problem, both true and false, that I wish through your columns to say a few words to the public in regard to the Utah commission, in justice to a body of men selected and appointed by the president of the United States to execute certain parts of the so-called Edmunds bill of 1882. These five gentlemen were selected from five different states. They are all Gentiles, and, I dare say, as much opposed to polygamy as those anti-Mormons of this city who have criticized their course. Their powers are limited and are all contained in the last two sections of the law. They came to Utah last August with the sincere desire, no doubt, to execute the law fully, in good faith. They have gone to the utmost verge of their delegated powers, and, in the opinion of some persons, have stretched the legal tether a little, in order to make the law effective. How have the gentlemen been treated? As was to be expected, the Mormons have objected and protested against the law and the manner of its execution; but, as could not reasonably have been expected, the commission was criticized and censured by a certain class of Gentiles from the beginning. Soon after their arrival in this city they were held by these men, substantially, that they were not warranted in that they could not legally hold an election for delegates to congress; that there was not time to make a legal registration, and they had better look around awhile and go back to where they came from. But the commissioners knew enough to know that the laws of the United States declared that every territory should be entitled to a delegate, and that an election for such delegate should be held in every territory, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1882, and they were further notified that there was time enough to make a registration.

In other words, the commissioners having taken an oath of office to support the constitution and laws of the United States, preferred to obey the laws rather than violate them at the behest of a small coterie of malcontents. This determination of the commission to obey the laws was their first offence. No, I am too fast. It is evident that they gave mortal offence in coming here at all. The "coterie" had not obtained the law which they wanted, and the commissioners were not selected from the right place--Salt Lake City. The commissioners, not complying with the polite request to leave the territory, proceeded to execute the law. After framing rules and regulations for registration they appointed registration officers. In making these appointments they acted upon the theory that Gentiles were to be preferred. But some instances they had to appoint Mormons, which they did upon the recommendation of intelligent and honorable Gentiles, that such appointments were the best men to be had in those localities. For this the commission has been censured by the "coterie."

The commissioners were asked by these men to make an order that the women of Utah should vote. The commission examined the law and found that women suffrage had existed by law in this territory for a number of years, and during that time congress had in effect confirmed and approved the law; so that the commission declined to resort to nullification. This raised another howl. Without going into many other particulars showing the unfriendly and unphilosophical attitude of the commission has received at the hands of the "coterie," I will call attention to a very unjust attack upon them in a little newspaper of this city, issued last Saturday, in an article headed "A Farce." The writer censures the commission because in their late rules they make the June registration a revision instead of requiring a new registration by "going from house to house," etc. The gentleman who wrote this has certainly never read the law, or he would know that it provides for only one original registration, and that was in 1878, and that every subsequent registration is only a revision by adding and striking off names.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the Globe, in the course of the report of his paper of April 21, 1883, takes the commissioners to task for holding an election for delegate to congress last August, "in spite of the fact that they were assured by the best Gentiles here (the clique) that there was not then sufficient time to arrange for it properly." It should be borne in mind that the commission had declined to hold an election to fill the unexpired term of the forty-seventh congress, and the governor of the territory had refused to order an election for that purpose, but the committee on elections of the house of representatives, in passing upon the application of T. Caine to be admitted to said seat, in the conclusion of their report, said: "It is evident that if the office of delegate is strictly a territorial office, and the governor of the Utah territory, when the governor mistook a plain duty in not calling a special election to fill an admitted vacancy; but if the office be not a territorial office, strictly speaking, then it is a clear case of omission. In either event the people should not be deprived of a right guaranteed to them by solemn public law, especially when they have performed their whole duty in the premises by fairly choosing as their delegate a citizen against whose admission no disqualification is urged."

This report was unanimously adopted by the house of representatives and Mr. Caine admitted. Now if the commission are to be impaled for allowing the election, they are guilty of the free exercise of "a right guaranteed to them by solemn public law" in electing a delegate to the Forty-eighth congress, what ought to be done with the Forty-seventh congress for giving the seat to a man who was elected at the same time by the people despite the non-action of the governor of the territory, as well as the commission? This writer also says that "among other rulings the commission declared that men and women who for years had been out of polygamy, and hated it with a holy hatred, should not vote. Widows, whose years ago had been the first and the legal wives of men long dead at the time of the ruling, and who had always opposed polygamy, were ruled out and insultingly told that they would first have to be pardoned by the president." The rule made by the commission deprived from registration all persons who had ever been in

polygamy. While it may have operated harshly in a few instances, it was received with favor by fair-thinking Gentiles, because they knew that a rule that would have let in one of those referred to by the writer would have admitted a score of Mormon voters. But the crowning act of infamy in the eyes of this sweet-scented patriot, this would-be official hanging on to the ragged edge of hope deferred, the commissioners made a "rosy report" to the secretary of the interior, which prevented Senator Edmunds from having another bill passed to give needed strength to existing statutes. How inconsistent, when it is a matter of history, that the very laws sought to be enacted by Senator Edmunds were those recommended by the commission in this same "rosy report." But this communication is already too long.

These are only a few specimens of the wise incubations of the "coterie." The people of the United States are fast finding out that there is a very small clique in Utah, who would rather destroy the Mormons than reform them; who would not care a cent for polygamy if they, the clique, could hold all the offices, and who for years have vilified and traduced every federal official who refused to violate the law and his official oath at their dictation. FAIRPLAY GENTILE.

"Far more valuable than those golden apples of Hesperides are the life, health and beauty of Womanhood. Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restores and reserves all these."

The Need of Technical Training. We may easily realize the increased need of technical training to-day over the necessity of two thousand years ago. At that time, the artist himself did the work, the actual labor; he evolved the idea and executed it, the brain that conceived the thought guided the hand that gave that thought substance and shape. Every touch of the chisel imparted life, for the spirit of the worker went into the stone, and it was molded and shaped by the genius of the thinker. Now it is mechanical; the artist originates, others execute, and this execution must follow patterns, designs, plans. No scope is given the workman; he is bound by lines which he dare not go, and his fancy, if he has any, serves naught in the creation of his subject; drawings control this creation, and the living translator of those drawings, from what was in the past an intelligent reasoner, has become in the present an automatic machine.

Disposing thus of a man's individuality, some means are essential to convey the thought of the designer into the hand of the worker, and customs have grown and laws have been adopted that will serve as a sort of mental telegraph between these two--laws which govern the flight of the artist's fancy and instruct the artisan in an understanding of the designer's purposes. Taking this view of the situation, it is certainly necessary that talent should be technically tempered. A. CUTLER BOND, in Popular Science Monthly for August.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED.

J. C. Gray, of DAVENPORT, IOWA, writes: "I have been using your Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and I can say, of a truth, it is far superior to any other Lung preparation in the world. My mother was confined to her bed four weeks with a cough, and had every attention by as good physicians as there are in the country, and they all failed to effect a cure. I then got a bottle of your Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, she began to mend right away. I can say in truth, that it was the means of saving her life. I know five cases that Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam has cured, and my mother is better now than she has been before for twenty years."

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Venor's Predictions.

From the Times Merchant. THE STORM PERIODS OF JULY. 19th and 20th--Very heavy rains and generally sultry weather, with thunder and wind storms throughout middle and northern states. 21st and 22nd--More settled and cooler; frosty in New York state and points southward. 23rd and 24th--Heat and sultriness; drought in portions of Pennsylvania and adjacent states. 25th and 26th--Great heat, with scattered storms of rain and thunder, with hail; hottest portions of the month. 27th and 28th--Cooler; storms along the Hudson to New York; heavy rains in northern sections. 29th and 30th--Cooler for brief period, with pretty general storms at close of month and entry of August; heavy rains and floods at Western points.

AUGUST. The first week of the month is likely to give heat and some severe local storm showers there were experienced last year. Hail should be guarded against in western sections. I think the fore portion of this month will be characterized by wide-spread heat. First change to cooler weather after the 10th, when a very decided relapse of cooler weather may take place, with even snowfalls in mountainous regions.

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WE ALL SAY SO.

Mr. George A. Burdett, No. 165 Front Street, Worcester, Mass., has just sent us the following, directly to the point: "Being afflicted with ailments to which all humanity is subject sooner or later, I read carefully the advertisement of Hunt's Kidney and Bladder Remedy, and as it seemed to apply to my case exactly, I purchased a bottle of the medicine at January's drug store in this city, and having used it with most beneficial results in my own case, my wife and son also commenced its use, and it has most decidedly improved their health, and we shall continue its use in our family under such favorable results." April 17, 1883.

DRUGGIST'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. George W. Holcomb, Druggist, 129 and 131 Front Street, Troy, N. Y., writes, July 1, 1883: "I am constantly selling Hunt's Kidney and Bladder Remedy, and find that it gives general satisfaction to all who use it."

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is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

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H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881: "Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used BROWN'S IRON BITTERS for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results."

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THE PROFESSION A UNIT.

Mass., volunteers the following: "Having occasion recently to use a remedy for kidney disease, I applied to my druggist, Mr. D. B. Williams, of Lincoln Square, this city, and requested him to furnish me the best kidney medicine that he knew of, and he handed me a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, stating that it was considered the best because he had sold many bottles of it to his customers in Worcester, and they all speak of it in the highest terms, and pronounce it always reliable. I took the bottle home and commenced taking it, and find that it does the work I desired, and am pleased to recommend to all who have kidney or liver disease the use of Hunt's Remedy, the sure cure." April 11, 1883.

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